#### LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A TARIFF BILL TO SAVE \$100 A YEAR TO EVERY FAMILY OF FIVE.

Mr. Catchings Says He Can Prame It if They'll Let Him Tax Sugar-The Anti-Option Bill Keeps the Right of Way Over the Hadson River Bridge Bill-Tammany Wants No Federal Patronage, Says Col. Fellows-Three Lieutenants in the Army Get Captaincies After Years of Waiting-Osicions on the Monetary Conference.

Warmington, Dec. 20.-" We can frame a farm till which will save from \$100 to \$150 a sent to every family of as many as five perand Representative Catchings of Missis ippl, Speaker Crisp's lieutenant on the day. "In that case a small tax on ragar would not be felt by the people. The protection to retax this commodity would, I suppose, most with considerable opposition at the miset, but as it is the net result which must be looked at, and, as the saving to the people would be much greater on other things I think that a tariff on sugar affords stmeans of raising a large revenue without at the same time imposing a burden which

In answer to a question as to whether the sugar bounty could be repealed, Mr. Catch-

attainly; it can be repealed at any time. whis was the decision of the United States Supieces ourt on an even stronger case than this A good many years ago, when the sait dichigan word first being discovered. the Legislature of that State passed an act giang a bounty for a certain number of years en al county for a certain number of years an all calt produced within the State. On the strength of this large capital was invested, and calt factories were put in operation. A subsequent Legislature repeated like bourty act, and the question of its pear to do so was finally brought before the sureme Court, which decides that there was pacculated anyoned. In that case capital had ben attracted by the promised bounty; in the case of the sugar bounty it was merciy a gradient grit by Congressio an industry already havistened. I favor the repeal of the sugar bank, but in its stend I want to see a tailf based on the commodity.

"We shall have to keep on paying them," was the reply, "for in this case contracts have slowed been entered into under that law by the lovernment, and the rights of the steam-side surrantes exist not in the law, but in the contracts. As for the continuing contracts for the work of inspreying rivers and harborthey will also stand for the same reason. All we shall have to de will be to keep the Aproticulous Committee up to the point where it will provide enough money to meet the estimates, and I anticipate little trouble on that head."

The Anti-Option bill appearently has a greater on all call produced within the State. On the

The Anti-Option bill apparently has a greater number of friends in the Senate than the bill providing for a bridge over the Hudson River This afternoon Senator Biackburn concluded that it would be a good time to try to secure consideration of the bill of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company which has been New Jersey Bridge Company which has been reported adversely from the Senate Committee on Commerce. The friends of the bill were numerous in the corridors and also in the galleries, and they were quite confident that if any man in the Senato could put that lift through "Joe" Blackburn was that man, Under different circumstances he might have succeeded. As it was, he failed by a vote of 16 te 41.

s proposition was to take up the Bridge The proposition was to take up the Bridge will and thus displace the Anti-Option bill from the commanding position it now holds. Senator Washburn, who is suspicious of every suggestion now made in the Senate which may affect the standing of the Anti-Option bill, had be trouble in securing the support of his freeze and the assistance of some of the opposers of anti-option to defeat the Bridge bill. Fader the rules no debate is allowed on a motion to proceed to the consideration of a certain measure, hence all the fine work that was performed in staving off the Bridge bill does not appear in the record.

When Col. John R. Fellows walked into the House of Representatives this morning several of his associates asked him what he crai of his associates asked him what he thought about Mr. Croker's declaration that he does not intend to seek Federal patronage at the hands of the next Administration.

"Mr. Croker's correct," promptly replied the folionel. "Tammany, he continued, "has never foen a supplicant for Federal patronage. The patronage of New York city is of far more importance and value than all the Federal patronage is a source of weakness to any party that has the distribution of it, as demonstrated in 'SS and also hast month. Tammany is not going to enter into any scramble for the places in the Post Offices and the Custom Houses which are not protected by the Cril Service law. We have the city patronage at our disposal, and also a large portion of that of the State, so there is no fear of any conflict, so far as Tammany is concerned, over the few crumbs which seem to look as large as full-sized loaves to certain gentlemen.

sed arthery, and Tasker H. Billss, First Artillery.
Lieut. Enton's army record has been resarkable as showing now long it takes some
disers to get promotion. He stands winth in
the list of First Lieutenauts of artillery, and
has held his present grade since 1870. He
served as a Captain in the Twenty-scenth
New York Battery in 1892, and was honorably
mustered out in 1867, with four brovets for
knorable and meritorious service. In 1897
he was commissioned a Second Lieutenaut
of the Third Artillery, and three years after
vas commissioned a First Lieutenaut. When
lieut. Faton somed his battery his Captain
had a young son of 9 or 10 who was the net of
all the offleers. The boy grew to manhood,
was sent to West Point, graduated, and was
sommissioned as Second Lieutenaut in a cavdir regiment. Promotion to the next grade
son followed, and five years ago he was made
a taptain, outranking the offsers who fifteen
hears before had dandled the youngster on
hear knees, and who fo-day hold the same
mak they hold years ago.

Lieut. Diddey saw its months or more
beyies in the late war, and two years after his
honorable muster out as Second Lieutenaut
of the First Now York Light Artillery went to
west foint as a cadet. He was graduated
from West Point in 1840, and for five years
was a Second Lieutenaut. In 1875 he was
tomated to a First Lieutenauncy. Since Octolet, 1801, he has been serving as Acting
dogs Advocate-Ceneral, with the rank of
twenten for him in the artillery, even if he
produces of the produce of the chief aides
to the regional for avarant years.

interior of his grade.

Item hits has been one of the chief nides to be reliable to the reliable and his reclesional conditions are superior. He was hear graduate of the Artillery School in 1851 on account of his scholarly attainments heart, filles was a strong candidate for the place of Professor of Languages at West long the reliable to the reliable to the reliable to the reliable to the chosest personal relations with Genschoffeld.

"I think there is a popular misapprobension onal Monetary Conference," said Secretary ional Menetary Conference," said Secretary
Charles To the to a reporter at the Treasury
Ferantheman this atternoon. "It is a grave
Ferantheman this atternoon. "It is a grave
Existance to assume that the Conference will
Frove to be a taking. The taking of a recess
till May was expected by the Administration
when the American delegates left this country.
There is every teason for expecting the Conference to reasonable at the date fixed upon
sation for the Increased use of silver,
coupled with his demartation that unless
something were done to insure its better use
among the nations, very terious consequences
would follow, is itself a very hepeful indication that the prominent bankers of the world
feet the necessity of reaching as greenment of
such a nature as will seems approximent of feet the necessity of reaching an agreement of such a nature as will secure approximate uni-formity in denting with the suestion the world wire. So far as my personal connection with the 'snference is concerned all that Lexpect-eto! the preliminary meeting has been ac-complished. The general feeling of the Con-lected is even more favorable than we an

presentative Harter of Ohio, one of the hard-noney Bemocrats, says there can be hope of inducing any other nation to do bing for silver while the Sherman law is seen and the United States continues the thy purchases of bullion provided for by

and any parennses of outlion provided for by all aw.

The fact is," said Mr. Harter, "that the production of silver is increasing so rapidly that here is no hope for its restoration to use as a sensy metal. Why, I was talking with a man allow our West that yielded over \$30,000 per at load of ore. Talk about using silver for more, why, the only use that is left for it is habite ports and pans and kettles out of it. In the other hand, Mr. Pierce of Tennossee, as Blands chef lieutonant, says:

A Monetary Conference has demonstrating the basic ports of the Luited States must act alone in the action; that we can expect no immediate establing from any European nation. It was according to the lieuton was the conference of the England.

Austria, nor Germany will have any part in increasing the monetary use of silver, and our only hope of assistance is in the Latin Union. England, Germany, and Austria exercise such a powerful influence over the countries of the Latin Union, however, that there is little hope of thoir doing anything unfil the United States leads the way. We have got to take the first steps toward the remonetization of silver alone, and the other nations, or some of them, will then follow after us."

The Senate in executive session to-day con-

firmed these nominations:

Peter S. Grossons, United States District Under for the Northern District of Illinois, R. b. Raipton, of Manne, United States Consula Raiaving, F. F. McGriffits of Massachusetts, United States Consular Denia; Closs A. Orr, pension agent at Buffaio; Sizas Alexander, Sectionary of New Macico.

Postforders Consular R. Berard, West Postmasters. New York - Augusta E, Berard, West 'oint; F. P. Emmons, Manlius.

Mr. Oates of Alabama, by authority of the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely today a bill introduced by Representative Cummings to validate naturalization certificates issued by the Municipal Court of Biddeford, Me. Mr. Oates, in his report on the bill, seps that its object is to naturalize certain persons whose naturalization by the Municipal Court of Biddeford, Me., has been declared null and yold by the Supreme Court of the United States. The question that confronts the committee at the outset, he says, is: "Has Congress power to habranize an alien." He concludes that it has not, and cites late decisions of the Supreme Court holding that power to pass naturalization laws is exclusively vested in Congress by the Constitution. There has never been any adjudication as to the power of longress to pass a bill directly naturalizing an alien without the intervention of a court. The report to some extent has an application to the cases of the Captains of the City of New York and City of Paris, should an effort be made to nuturalize them by special act of Congress. day a bill introduced by Representative Cum-

Senator Sherman introduced to-day a bill. which was referred to the Foreign Belations which was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, providing that whenever the Government of the United States shall conclude an effective international arrangement for the protection of fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean the provisions of the laws, so far as they may be applicable, relative to the protection of the seals within the limits of Aleska or its waters, shall be extended to and over that portion of the accan included in such agreement. During the extension of the laws, all violations of them in the designated portion of the Pacific may be prosecuted either in Aleska or in the courts of Oregon, California, or Washington.

An association called the Departmental Civil Service League has been formed in the Treasury Department. It will comprise local organizations in each department in Washorganizations in each department in Washington, and monbarship will be limited to detak in the departmental service. The objects, as set forth in the constitution, are to dissominate civil service reform principles; to urre the extension of the Civil Service law to all offices in the executive departments that have no political functions; to improve the ment system of appropriate to increase the efficiency of the departmental service and raise the standard of ability therein, and traceourge and stimulate on honorable expride coeps among the dejartment employees.

It is pretty generally understood that the apposition to the confirmation of Judge Me-Comas of Maryland, recently appointed to the Supreme bench of the District of Columbia, is Supremo bench of the District of Columbia, is conducted by Republicans. A few days ago charges were filed against Mr. McComas. It is understood that he is accused of francialent practices in the manner in which he secured a Congress nomination. In executive session this afternoon Senator Hoar introduced a resolution which authorized the Committee on the Judiciary to summon witnesses and investigate such cases as it deemed best. The name of Mr. McComas was not mentioned, but the general understanding was that the resolution referred along to bis case. The resolution was adopted without debate.

It is said at the Navy Department that Sec retary Tracy may award the contract for one of the two war ships, tids for which were of the two war ships, this for which were opened last week. To the Union from Works at San Francisco. The bid of this company was slightly higher than that of the Cramps, but the difference allowed for construction between the Last and the West-three per cent.—would, it is said, more than wipe out the excess of the Union from Works' bid. It will be however, ton dars or two weeks before the contracts are awarded.

Rouse of Representatives this morning several of his associates asked him what he floorish about Mr. Croker's declaration that be floorish the tited to seek Federal patronage at the hands of the next Administration.

"Mr. Croker's declaration that the following at the hands of the next Administration.

"Mr. Croker's correct," promptly replied has followed by the patronage of the New York city is of far more importance and value than all the Federal patronage in the State of New York. Federal patronage is a source of weakness transported in "State of New York city is of far more importance and value than all the Federal patronage is a source of weakness transported in "State of New York City is of far more importance and value than all the Federal patronage is a source of weakness to a source of weakness the state of the places in the Pott Olices and the Custom Houses which is not producted by the full Stroke and the University of the Custom Houses which seem to look as large that the following the full stroke of the Patronage is no fear of any of the Patronage is not leave the patronage in the State of New York Indian Market and the Patronage is not leave the patronage is not Walter T. Griffin, Commercial Agent of the United States at Limoges. France, acting under orders from the State Department, began three

Secretary Charles Foster has renewed his policy of disbursing currency of any character and denomination desired at any point in the United States where it may be needed, in ex-United Status where it may be needed, in ex-change for gold deposited at any Sub-Treas-ury, except that at Sun Francisca. The pur-pose is to repair the inreads on Government holdings of gold resulting from the recent leavy exportation of that metal. Several bankers have taken advantage of this plan of domestic exchange, and have already added \$500,000 to the Government gold balance in exchange for an equal amount of currency. There is every indication that the Treasury will speedily receiver nearly the entire amount of gold recently sucrendered to foreign dealers.

In regard to the investigation of the Treasury by the Ways and Moans Committee, Chairman Springer said to-day to an Evening News reporter:

We have begun the investigation by calling upon Secretary Foster for the information asked for in the resolution. We want it to inasked for in the resolution. We want it to include the whole luff fiscal year ending on the S1st instant, so that comparisons may be made easily with the showings made in preceding or subsequent limited terms. I do not expect that we shall be able to get any reply before the middle of January, but as soon as it comes we shall at ones start to work upon the examination of it. If the secretary's realy is not as full and explicit as we desire, or if there are matters in it which require, in our opinion, explanation, we will call secretary Foster before us and question him upon them. This may not prove necessary, however, for the Treasury officials are sworn officers of the Government and are not apt to attempt to conceal anything. If we find the condition of the Treasury good it will be all right. If, on the other hand, we see cason to four a dedeit, we shall then have to devise means whereby to procure additional revenues in some way or other, whether by tariff, an increase of the whiskey tax, a tax upon sugar, or upon incomes.

"Do you think that the present Congress ought to undertake this work in case of a deficit being threatened at the close of the present fleed year?" was asked.

"I certainly think we should make the attempt," was Mr. Springer's reply, "We are appropriating moneys now at this session to carry us along to June 30, 1800, and if there is a deficit now we shall have to provide revenues with which to meet the obligations we are at present entering into. The Government of the United States must not be permitted to become bankrupt. If we are not able to put through this Congress Democratic legislation which will prevent the possibility of this, we shall have to do it as soon as the bemocratic filled or regular session." clude the whole half fiscal year ending on the

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Bate's Speech Against Force at the Polls-Debate on the Anti-Option Bill, WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The bill introduced by Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.) on Dec. 6, to repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of election and special duties was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Bate argued in its favor. These laws, he said, had been in operation for over twenty years, and had not reconciled th people to their harsh interference with affairs belonging exclusively to the States. It was not surprising that the political revolutions of 1800 and 1802 had swept from power the party which enforced the machinery for interfering with the elections of the States. The Force bill had been a potent factor in the late overwhelming defeat of the Republican party. The law which he (Mr. Bate) proposed to have repealed was the germ or protoplasm of the Force bill. It was that bacillus which had poisoned elections and inoculated them with frond From the supervisor of elections and the armed deputy marshal the step to the army at the polls was but a short one. The day had come to bring the Federal Govern ment back to those duties for which it had

been provided. The late elections had brought into power a party pledged to reform, not only fiscal, but elective; not only the tariff, but all the Federal machinery that interfered with State affairand to wipe out absolute power, which had no rightful place in the American Federal system. That system was a failure if the States could not keep pure the very elections which maintained its organization. The power of Congress over elections having been conferred only, in the language of Alexander Hamilton. "to intrust the Union with the care of its own existence," and there being no apprehension for the permanency of the Union. these election laws had no constitutiona warrant. They were useless for any purpose. They served no good. They did much harm. and their romaining on the statute books was in direct disregard of the spirit and purpose of the late elections and of the peace and quiet of the country.

Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) moved to proceed to the consideration of the Hudson River

Mr. Washburn (Rep., Minn.) asked whether, if the motion prevailed, the Anti-Option bill would not lose its place of privilege as "unfin ished business." The presiding officer, Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.), said that it would. Mr. Washburn demanded the year and mays or the motion, and it was rejected; year, 13

The Anti-Option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) addressed the Senate. Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) addressed the Senate, explaining and defending his objections to the bill. He argued that the meaning and effect of the proposed bill was to give to the collectors of internal revenue absolute authority over all contracts made by any person for the sale and fature delivery of property. It gave a most extensive and alarming purisdiction to collectors of internal revenue. It gave them an authority to look into the business of every are any man in the country, a power which had been herefolore only permitted under very limited and restricted circumstances for mere revenue purposes. The ball was objective. and any man in the country, a power which had been heretofore only permitted under very limited and restricted circumstances for mere revenue purposes. The bill was objectionable on broader grounds. He had heard much of "The rights of the States," and he had supposed that no party was prepared to say that the Federal Government could interfere in the exercise of police powers in the States. No Senator, he suprehended, would risk nivered utation as a lawyer or a legislator by claiming that Congress possessed the power to prohibit dealings in options or futures in the States. The attempt, however, was but thinly disgatised in the bill to thrust the jurisdiction of the Foderal Government into States to define and putish erimes. By putting the bill in the form of a revenue law it was sought to find power to prohibit options and to define and putish saies for future delivery. The Senator who called the bill a revenue measure knew that the term was a mismomer; and if it were an action outside of the cenate, where proprieties were centred, the statement would be called false, because there was no purpose to mise revenue under the bill.

After further argument in the same line, but without concluding his speech Mr. Falmer yielded the floor, and the Anti-Option bill went over without action.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) introduced a concurrent resolution for the assembling of the two flouses in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Feb. S. 1838, jursuant to the requirement of the Constitution and laws relating to the electron of President and Vice-tresident of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Constitution and laws relating to the electron of President and Vice-tresident of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Constitution and laws relating to the electron of President and Vice-tresident of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Consmittee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. McTherson (Dem., N. J.) the House bill to provide for the sale of party

CANADA'S NEW REVENUE CUTTERS In All Essential Features They Are Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec 20.-The construction of revenue cutters on the great lakes by the Canadian authorities has received renewed consideration by the officials of the Treasury Department within the last few days since the receipt of a report made by one of the Lieutenants in the service to Capt. Shephard of the revenue marine service.

In this report the Lieutenant writes at con siderable length of the new vessels which have been built by Canada within the past year or so and which are now about ready for service. There are three of them-the Constance, the Curlew, and the Petre! The first two were built at Owen's Sound, and the Petre! has just been launched at Hamilton. Designs of the ships have been secured and accompany the report. They show that in all essentials the boats are naval vessels. They have steel protected decks, ram bows, are fitted for the reception of tornedo tubes, have fittings for the mounting of four one-inch Hotchkiss rapidfire guns, and carry three guns, one on either bow and one on the stem, of the Nordfeldt ype, very effective weapons. The designs for the boats were furnished from the British Admirally: the construction was superin-

Admiralty: the construction was superintended by officers from the Admiralty, and the officers of the vessels, it is understood, will come from the Eritish navy.

The Constance is a ready in commission, and the Curlew is nearly ready for service. The building of these vessels affected the ship yards on the American side of the lakes. Mechanics employed in their construction were induced to go to Canada and work on them, the foreman of Wheeler's establishment at Bay City being one of them. Now that the work is finished, these men are seeking reemployment at their cid places. The report says that English and Canadian others and citzens explained that these vessels were built with a view of protecting the Welmid Canad from destruction in case of attack, and the statement is made that there are lifty vessels in the British navy that can be introduced into the great lakes by way of the St. Lawrence and canad route. Contracts have teen let for enlarging and deepening the Cornwall Canal hear Montreat, so that when completed vessels 250 feet long, and drawing twelve to fourteen feet, may be transported through the canals with practically no loss of time. The Constance, the Curlew, and the Peterle can go through the Welland Canal at about full speed—14); knots an hour.

The report does not excits any apprehension

welland Canal at about full speed—14½ knots an hour.

The report does not excite any appreliension or alarm at the Treasury Department. As sistant Secretary Spaulding says he has no fear that England will at any time endeavor to rush a fleet of fifty vessels through the St. Lawrence to the lakes, nor that the British vessels now on the lakes will ever seriously mensee either the commerce of the inland seas or the great cities that lie on the borders thereof.

Owing to the absence from the city of Capt. Shephard the report has not yet been officially communicated to the officials of the Treasury Department, and hence its contents have not been transmitted to the Department of State. Secretary J. W. Foster said to-day that no information of the building of vessels on the lakes by Canada had been received by his department since the date of his recent report to the President on the treaty of 1817, regulating the force of a ranged vessels to be maintained on the lakes, which was transmitted to Congress week before last.

"Is it the policy of the United States to meet an increase of force on the lakes by Canada by a similar increase of our own armament?" was asked.

"Speaking only for the State Department."

a similar increase of our own armament?"
was asled.
"Speaking only for the State Department,"
was the reply. "I should say the United States will not build any revenue cutters on the lakes will not build any revenue cutters on the lakes unless it needs them. That is a question for the Treasury Department to determine. When additional ships are necessary in the current business of the country they will be constructed, and not before. The treaty of 1817, as construed by both the United States and Great Britain, places no restriction about the force of revenue vessels that may be maintained on the lakes by either party. But the document should be amended in some important particulars to make it conform to modern conditions. In its present shape it is out of date, and some of its, requirements are ignored by mutual consent."

# THE THREE DOLLARS

Dr. Copeland Offers It as a Test Rate Up to Jan. 1.

It Shall Furnish the Test the Challenge Failed to Give.

Another Extension of Office Hours to Accommodate All Availing Themselves of the Test Rate.

Drs. Copeland and Gardner accepted a challenge from these people, and, as the public will bear witness, tried in every possible way to bring about the test of comparative skill that the challenge set forth. A complete backdown on the part of the challengers and silence painful in its humility was the only result. This silence was continued while Dr. Copeland proceeded to show what manner o men the challengers were and what kind of work they did. Dr. Copeland not only made these statements in the public prints, but placed there with them the evidence proving them. Every word he said, every statement he made, he proved. Still silence. They made no answer, because there was no an swer to make. It was the sitence of confession. At this late day and as a last desperate resort they reduce their rate to \$3 a month. And this is the only answer.

Dr. Copeland will take it as an answer, and take it as he does everything eise, fairly and squarely, so that the public may have no opportunity to doubt. He failed in his endeavor to compel any action on that challenge, but he will meet that rate just as he met that challenge, and it shall afford an opportunity for the test that the challenge contemplated. Dr. Copeland and his associates offer this rate as a test rate to all applying before Jan. 1. They determined that the public should have an absolutely fair opportunity of judging this matter, and that there should not be the slightest inequality of terms regarding the test. As in their printed statements they left no room for doubt or discussion, so in their of-tice work, in the matter of the success and superiority of their treatment, they will leave no room for doubt or discussion. They will give to every man, woman, and child In New York an opportunity to test for themselves the superiority of their skill. newspaper columns have demonstrated the truth of what they say, and under this test rate the public will demonstrate the skill of what There is not to be the least possible obstacle

in the way of this demonstration being com-It shall be a test of comparative skill lasting for nine days. Up to January 1st the Copeand physicians extend to all old patients renewing treatment, as well as in now patients, the uniform rate of \$4 a month, medicines included. The crowd of patients placing themselves under treatment under the \$5 rate had already

compelled an extension of office hours, which was appounced last Sunday. To accommo-

FLED IN HIS NIGHT SHIRT. Waked from His Slumbers in the Policeman's House by the Policeman.

On the second floor of the house at 211 East Portieth street live Police nan Louis P. Warren of the Old slip station, his wife and sen, and his wife's berther, George Webb. On Saturday night Webb had . friend nam id James about midnight. Mrs. Warren was sitting up sewing when he came. Webb and his frient were asleep in Webb's room. Warren tried his cloor and found it locked. His wife let him in "Who's here?" he asked as he came in.

e's a friend of George's in his room.

replied Mrs. Warren.
What's he doing there?" demanded Warren. What's he doing there?" demanded Warren.
"I'll go see who he is."
The policeman went into the back room, pulling out his revolver as he went. Then he gently prodded the sleeping stranger in the rits. Suddenly awakened, the man saw above him a mae in uniform with a pistol in his hand. With a torrific yell he leaped out of bed, scrambled down stairs in his night shirt, and fied up the strest to Third avenue, and up the avenue, with Warren after him. He ran into Houndsman Failey and carromed back into Warren's arms.

In the mean time Webb had got into some clothing, and now came yelling up the avenue at full speed. A castal policeman came after him, too, taking him for an escaping criminal.
"What's he done?" asked Farley of Warren, referring to Barnes. "What's he done?" asked Farley of Warren, referring to Barnes.
"I've no complaint to make of him," said Warren. "He left his clothes in my rooms. Bring nim back there so he can get them."
Five policemen solemniy escorted the barafosted Parnes back to his clothes. He put on his cothes and departed. Then there was a short but carnest conversation between Warren and his wife, after which peace settled on the household. Young Webb thinks that his friend was badly treated.

ORDERED BACK TO HAYTL

Minister Durham Will Go in the Atlanta to Inquire Into the Case of Mr. Mevs. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Hon. John F. Durham. Minister to Hayti, now in this country on leave of absence, has been instructed by the Secretary of State to return without delay to Portau-Prince and investigate the facts attending too acrest and intrisonment of Frederick Meys, an American merchant of that city.

If the circumstances are as represented, the the Minister will be expected to bring the subject to the farmediate attention of the Haylian Government, with a view to a tall indominication for the wrong done. The Secretary of the Navy has placed the Atlanta at the disposal of the State Peparument to take Minister Durlam to his post, and he will sail from Norfolk within a few days.

The facts connected with the arrest of Mr. Meys are known only in brief at the department, the is a citizen of Philadelphia, doing business at Portau-Prince. He was arrested on a charge of smuggling a box of small value and kept in prison several days, despite the personal protest and appeals of John 8. Terres, Vice-tonsul-General, and in violation of the law, which guarantees to prisoners a hearing on the charges against them. When inally tried he was acquitted. tary of State to return without delay to Port-

Senutor Proctor's Side of It. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Speaking of the suit brought to trial against him in New York yes-

terday in connection with the Vermont Marble Company, Senator Proctor said to-day:

This is the second time within a year that the case has been in court. I am not bothered in the least about the suit, and our lawyer is anxious to have the tiong settled. The party who brings suit does so, in my opinion, at the instigation of his father, who is a director and was formerly freasurer of the company. The son is a young man and owns only 100 shares out of a total of 30,000, and is, as far as I know, alone in bringing suit some time ago he withdrew the suit, and renewed it not long aro, when my lawyer waived service of process. As regards small dividends, it is a fact that the company has made much more money than has been paid out in dividends, but we have purchased a lot of property for the company, and the father of young Smedburg has voted on every dollar expended. the case has been in court. I am not bothered

A Child Enjoys The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father of mother is coative or brious, the most graity fing results follow its used in that it is the best faintly remedy known, and every family should have a bottle.—def.

"Maniton," the finest sparkling table water in the world, Soid in bottles only .- 4ds. The elegant Southwestern Limited of the New York

date all availing themselves of this test rate of \$3, for the next nine days, up to Jan. 1st, a still further extension is announced. There will be until Jan. 1st a continuous session from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 until 9 in the evening. Dr. Copeland desires that the test offered up to Jan. 1st he as comprehensive as possible.

He will not limit the number of people who will be allowed to take advantage of this rate. On the contrary he will afford extra facilities and make every possible effort to give all an opportunity to avail themselves of the rate. which is actually less than the cost of the medicines he gives. Every possible effort wil be made to properly care for those taking advantage of this test rate during the remaining days of December. It is not out of place to recommend that all who wish to take advantage of the rate should do so at once and not wait until the last two or three days of the nonth. The advantages of this course are

easily apparent. The matter is a very simple one. All who from any personal interest desire to test for hemselves the superiority of the skill of the Copeland physicians, all who desire to see for themselves the difference between the real and the pretended, the genuine and the take are offered this opportunity up to Jan. 1, and all taking treatment, or being under treatment before that date, are to be treated at the \$3 rate until cured.

STOMACH TROUBLE.

It will be noticed in these accounts of the successful treatment given to sufferers from bronchial catarrh or lung trouble, that in many instances the shortness of breath. the pains in the lungs, the wheezing and rattling sounds, the night sweats, spitting of blood, cough, &c., which mark the presence of this disease, are accompanied by a severe stomach affection. The cause of this is very easily explained. The catarrhal poison drops from the head into the throat and thence into the stomach. The catarrial process attacks the sensitive lining of this organ, the membrane becomes inflamed and sore and consequently stomach that organ, being unable to perform its functions, does not digest the substances, and thus indigestion with all its horrors is experienced by the victim. Nothing will illustrate this more clearly than

the case of Mr. Roderick Dung, 109 Amster-



MR. RODERICK DUNN, 100 AMSTERDAM Mr. Dunn says: "I could not sleep: I would

Mr. Dunn says: "I could not sleep: I would choke up and smother.

I suffered from severe headaches, the ache striking me right across the forehead.

My stomach was to sery bar a middion. It seemed sore and row all the time. I could not deest any kind of food. The parish the domach after eating amounted to simple again. My stomach would distent with east as bitter as gail. I become terribly weak. I green so exhausted that I had to be doesn during the day.

"Under the treatment of Drs. Concland and Gardner, since the first night or two I have not coughed at all. The headaches have en-

HALLEN AND THE JUDGES. The Attorney Says Wilson Will Get His

Stay Yet - The General Term Invoked, Lawyer J. D. Hallen expects to serve on District Attorney Nicol! to-day a temporary stay from Judge Pratt of Brooklyn, prevent ing the rearrest of Sylvester E. Wilson, the abductor of Abble Sutherland. Barnes staying with him Warren came home | graham vacated the stay in Wilson's case granted by Judge Fratt last week. Wilson appealed from Judge legraham's order to the General Term, and on this appeal sought another stay from Judge Pratt. The papers, Hallen says, are in Judge Pratt's hands, and the Judge has promised to sign them. The temporary stay asked for is part of an order to show cause, returnable on Dec. 27, why a permanent stay should not be granted.

Judge Frait was to ill too be out yesterday, and Lawyer Hallen had to go to his house.

Central Office detectives have been looking industriously for Wilson since Monday. They located Wilson in the Gedney House on Monday evening, but he escaped by a rear entrance. They expect to capture him to-day if Judge Frait does not grant the stay.

Judge Ingraham had something more to say vesterday about a case in which I awyer Hallen is interested. Hallen obtained in May last an order to show cause why the commitment of one James S. Zerbe for contempt of court should not be set aside. Henry Keim was the plaintiff against Zerbe, and his counsel, Wm. M. stafford, says that he agreed to a postponement of the matter until Aug. 25. He complained to Judge Ingraham in Supreme Court. Chambers, last week that some person had scratched out the date and in place of it inserted "Sept. 22."

Judge Ingraham has given a decision in which he says that, from the appearance of the stipulation and the conduct of the defendant's altorney, it is apparent that the change was made without authority, and from the case as presented upon the facts as they appear before him he says it is his duty to submit the matter to the General Term of the Supreme Court for their action. He says that it is clear that the date in the stipulation to which the motion to vacate the order of arrest was adjourned was changed, and that the change was not made by the plaintiff's attorney. The order to show cause is vacated. temporary stay asked for is part of an order

Stables Burned by a Lamp Exploding.

Two men started to put hay in the mangers of the stable connected with the West End Hotel, at 174th street and Twelfth avenue last night. One of them held a lamp while the other night. One of them held a lamp while the other bundled the hay. A gost of wind blew the flame downward. The off in the lamp ignited, and an explosion followed. The burning oil ignited the hay, and the stable was destroyed. No one was hurt, and the horses were taken out safely. The building was a two-story frame structure, leased by Charles Saverland and owned by Isaac P. Martin. The damage is \$1,200; insured.

Wind-up of the Withers-Hollins Suit. Elliot Sandford, as referee, has filed a repor finding in the suit of George Cappell and the estate of David Dunham Withers that they are entitled to \$648,510.581 as expenses of the reorganization of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company. Frank C. Hollins, who had been with Cappell and Withers a member of the reorganization committee, but became an objectionable minority and got out, is among the defendants, who are chically the officers and directors of the road.

Colorado Banks Shut Up DENVER, Dec. 20.-The First National Bank

of Del Norte failed several days ago. This caused a rush on the Miners' and Merchants' Bank at Creede, and to-day that bank's doors were closed. It is understood that all deposi-tors will be paid in full.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. AT THIS SEASON

It is customary to see many announcements of "mark downs," and many in our line can mark down fifty per cent, and then only be where we commenced. We frankly confess that our original prices are so low that we only mark down goods that drop because of a style shead or behind the style; of these we have some good bargains that are not likely to remain long on hard at the prices put on them. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

FURNITURE MAKERS, 104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH ST.

tirely disappeared, the soreness in the lungs is gone, my hearing is all right, and the ringing in the ears has stopped. My stomach is in good condition again, I sleep well and est well, and altogether feel stronger than I have for years. The wheezing and choking have ceased, and I feel like a new man. I am very grateful for what has been done for me, and I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Copeland and Gardner."

DURING THE REMAINING 9 DAYS OF DECEMBER ALL PATIENTS WILL BE PLACED UNDER TREAT-MENT AT \$3 A MONTH, MEDICINE INCLUDED.

#### AN OPEN LETTER

From Mrs. Neitte Golden of 716 Tulty Street. Syracuse, a Prominent Worker in the W. C. T. U. Ladles' Ald Society, and Good Templars, Endorsing Dr. Copeland und His Associates.

SYRACUSE, N. V., Nov. 8, 1892.
DR. COPELAND AND ASSOCIATES
I wish to speak of your treatment and medicine with sincere gratitude. I am, ordinarily, rejectant to give testimoniats for publication, but I send you this as your just due. What I have seen of God's healing powr, through you, demands that I shall speak for the good of others. I have entured years of suffering with caterrh and brobehate, with weakening night sweats and a most terrible, distressing cough. The hundreds of dollars I spent amounted to nothing toward a cure At last I found you and commenced taking your treatment, and I found it must useful and beneficial. I have a large erreice of friendly, around me whome health I value, and they are living winnesses to the beneficial results of your treatment in my case.

Mrs. NELLIE M. GGLDEN.

THROAT TROUBLE.

Rev. E. Morse, the well-known advocate of the National Lecture Bureau, whose head-

quarters are now in Rochester, says: I suffered from catarrh for about ten years. When I was lecturing the mucus in my throat would compel me to stop and clear it frequently. My breathing was difficult, and there was a pressure on my lungs. After speaking, when a pressure on my unings. After speaking, when I would go into the open air, I would contract a cold almost invariable. The Copeland treatment has done me a world of good, and I wish to state my high appreciation of the nethods of these physicians, and of their ability and will.

Mr. Walter Wells of High and Howard street. in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., in speaking of his ex-perience with Drs. Copeland and Gardner. said: "I am very much pleased with these phy sicians. For the past six years I have suf fered with sore throat. Every spring and fall my trouble would get worse. Mucus would drop into my throat back of my soft palate and accumulate there, gagging and choking me. Sometimes I thought it would strangle me. My throat would get so sore that it would be painful to swallow anything. I applied to Doctors Copeland and Gardner for treatment, and they benefited me so much that I take great pleasure in recommending them to my friends and the public as honest and skilful physicians."

Bronchial Catarrh.

Mr. John Rogers, 10 Dover st., says: "My lungs seemed to close up, and I became so short of breath that I had to breathe two or three times as often as I would when well. I had a smothering feeling half the time. When I welld go to lie down at night this smothering sensation would come over me, and I would have to rise and gasp for air. I could not sleep unless I sat up in a chair. I became so weak finally that I was unable to stand up, and had to sit in bed propped up by pillows. Thus I g. t through each night as best I could. The pains through the chest, back under the shoulder blades, were frightful. There was a heavy weight and oppression on the chest, and I labored terribly in breathing. I applied to Dis, Copeland and Gardner and they benefited me at once." or three times as often as I would when well.

UNTIL JANUARY 1 \$3 A MONTH TO ALL PATIENTS AND FOR ALL DISEASES.

Mr. Cametty Is Asked to Hesign. Sr. Louis, Dec. 20.-The Southern Bailway and Steamship Association, which recently recoived a great stiffening of its backbone at the bands of the President and security holders in New York, is already showing that, as power for the maintenance of rates, its rule and regulations must be enforced. A few and regulations must be enforced. A few days ago S. J. Cassetty, the General Agont in St. Louis for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, who had filled that position for eight years, vacated his office and left for the South. It leaked out to-day, however, that he was requested to resign by Vice-President Stuart E. Knott, who has charge of the affairs of the Louisville and Nashville. Some competing lines in the St. Louis trade to the South had established a clear case against the Louisville and Nashville of violation of the agreement in respect of certain rates and concessions to and Nashville of violation of the agreement in respect of certain rates and concessions to shippers, and as an investigation at the hands of the Southern Association would have re-suited in a penalty of not less than \$5.000 against the Louisville and Nashville, the management determined to dismiss its freight representative at St. Louis and escaps further trouble by making amends to compet-itors for the alleged violation of the Southern agreement.

agreement. Trank Line Association Affairs The subject of the interchange of annual and time passes among railroad officials was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association yes terday. The custom of issuing passes to subterday. The custom of issuing passes to sub-ordinate officials of small roads has become so hurdersome that it was decided to recom-ment to the Board of Fresidents that they make a list of officials whose positions with railway companies should entitle them to such courtosies.

At the meeting of passenger agents it was decided to issue tickets to clergymen and per-sons engaged exclusively in pastoral duties or in works of charity, after Jan. 1, at half the limited fares in Trunk line territory and at half the unlimited in outside territory.

New Trame Officials on the Central.

A new arrangement of the traffic department of the New York Central and Hudson River Ballroad will go into effect Jan. 1, 1893. Mr. Samuel Goodman, now assistant general freight agent, has been promoted to the newly regist agent. has been promoted to the flewly created office of general freight traffle agent, and will assume its duties on that date. The office of general coal agent has been abol-ished, and Mr. William L. Kingman has been made assistant general freight agent, but will still have charge of the coal traffle. He retains his position as general coal agent of the West Shore, and Rome, Waterlown and Ogdensburg Railroad companies.

Rallroad Notes.

Alfred Hebne was elected a director yester-day of the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Boach Bailway Company in place of Benamin Norton.

The stockholders of the Housetonic Railroad The stockholders of the Housatonic Railroad Company elected the following directors: A. B. Mygatt, Charles Ianier, Wm. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Chark, Lucius Tuttle, W. F. Barnett, and Mio P. Richardson. A sale of the Kentucky Union Railroad has been ordered at the suit of the first mortgage bondholders unless the amount of the defaulted bonds is paid within 120 days.

The Cresson, Chearfield and New York Short Line Railroad Company has been sold to and merged into the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's system. The property and franchises will be taken possession of by the new owners on Jan. I next. This line is thirty miles in length and extends from Cresson, Cambria county, to Irvona, Clearfield county.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Should be useful. choice, and beautiful. There is nothing more highly appreciated than an elegant Rochester Lamp. Lamp.
We have 2,700 varieties.
Single lamps sold and
delivered during holiday

delivered during holiday trade.

Rochester Lamp Co., 42 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Incipient Consumption

Mr. T. B. Gray, a well-known insurance man of 70 4th av., Brooklyn, says: "I had a severe attack of Bronchial Catarch. I thought I was going into consumption. I breathed with a whistling, wheezing sound, as though I was drawing the air through a sponge, I had a miscrable, hacking congluent my chest was tender and sore. I was box contract at night on account of not being able to one one enough into my longs white long there. Sharp shooting pains longs while long dork. Sharp shooting pains would dort through my sides and chest, extending through to my should rilades. That is what touch me think I was going line consumption. I consulted the divisions of the Constant I best three about my training, and commitment the training and it, I improved at once, and now all we rain and frounde have disappeared, and I feet strong, hearty and well.

#### IT WAS PROVEN

That the doctor with a weakness for bogus 'challenges" and "interviews" (1) printed a challenge and then evaluat its acceptance by proposing an indefinite delay: (2) printed "interviews? that were logus, in that they were paid advertisements and not written for or endorsed by the papers, as he tried to make it appear; (3) advertised biniself to be in four gitles at once, a. ... New York, Thiladelphia, eities at once, a. v. New York, Philadelphia, Paltimore, and Chicago; de bad men and boys who were not doctors treating patients in his who were tracted as the provided in a collines and preferring to be physicians; (i) printed tegins testimonials, as, for instance, that of a man whose picture and interview he had printed claiming to have cured him. The man such for malpractice a short time after and got judgment.

#### THEIR CREDENTIALS.

Dr. Copeland is a graduate of Relievue Medical College; was President of his class in that Institution. He has centrelled, directed, and managed for some time the largest special practice in the world. Dr. I. E. Gardner graduated from the University of the City of New York. He has diplomas from Prof. Loomis for special study in microscopy and rathology, and from Prof. Thempson for special study of diagnosis. He underwent examination before the faculty of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Ponn., and his diploma was endorsed by that noted institution.

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

Des. COPELAND and GARDNER have so perfected their system of mail or home treatment that they succeed quite as well in this way as they do in their office practice, All who reside at a distance from the city and cannot conveniently call at the office should write for a symptom blank. Questions about all chronic troubles cheerfully au-

## \$3.00 PER MONTH.

All patients placing themselves under treatment before January 1 will be treated until cured at the rate of \$3.00 a month. This does not apply to CATARRH ALONE, but to ALL DISEASES. Medicines included.

The Copeland Medical Institute, 15 West 24th St., New York. W. H. COPELAND, M. D., Consulting E. E. GARDNER, M. D., Physicians,

Specialties: Catarrh, Bronchitia, Ashma, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Stomach and Boweis; Skin and Blood diseases—Eczema, hives, blotches, pinneles, acue, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum; Kidner, Bladder and Reetal troubles—Dlabetes, Bright's, gravel, piles, fissure, fistula; theumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, scrofula, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, dysentery, consumption dropsy, liver compaint, naundice, glandalar tumors, and all Chronic diseases.

Dr. Watts C. Livingston of 357 West Thirtieth street died on Monday at Green Cove Springs, Fig. He was born in Dutchess county 73 years ago. At the age of 20 he became principal of an academy in Seneca, and while there married Eleanor Paimer. Two years after he removed to Cortland, where also he conducted an academy. In 1849 he came to this city and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was graduated in 1852, and was appointed on the medical staff of the New York Hospital, where he served for a year and a half. He was a professor in the college for four years. He was a professor in chamistry in the public schools for several years. Dr. Livingston was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, Physicians there married Eleanor Paimer. Two years

for four years. He was a professor in chemistry in the public schools for several years. Dr. Livingston was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Pathelogical Seciety, Physicians Mutual Aid Society, and the Physicians Medical Aid Association. His wife died last March, He leaves a daughter, the wife of Dr. J. Scott Aitken.

Dr. Henry F. Aten died on Sunday at his home, 34 Hanson place. Brooklyn, in his 63d year. He was an ardent sporting degs, in the country. The famous setter dog Glen belonged to his kennel. He was also a pigeon fancier and had some of the best homing high in the country. He was long the President of the Brooklyn Gun Club.

Reberga Halliday Walsh, the wife of the Rey.

the Brooklyn Gun Club.
Rebeced Halliday Walsh, the wife of the Rev.
E. H. Walsh, pastor of the Reformed Catholic Church in Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday, she was formerly a Methodist, and for some years was superintendent of the Twenty-seventh Street M. E. Church in this city. She married the Rev. Mr. Walsh about twelve years ago, a few years after he abandoned the Catholic Church. Sylvia Bass, one of Morristown's oldest residents, is dead. She was formerly a slave in a Morris county family. About thirty-three years ago her husband ded. She was said to be 116 years old.

Henry G. Darcy, a Tax Commissioner of Newark, died early yesterday morning, aged 78 years. Capt. J. K. Lunt, Boston's oldest pilot, is dead, at the age of 83.

Mrs. Hall's Dancing Class.

The second meeting of Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class took place last night in the large ballroom in Sherry's. There was an attendance of about 250, and all the arrangements were successfully eneried out. The ments were successfully earried out. The cetillon was danced at builto ectock and was led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, who danced with Miss bates Hamilton. There were several pretty figures and some landsome favors were distributed in them. The young ladies received slik fags, tention boxes, and dainty sachets, while the men were made happy with pretty and useful ornaments for their smoking table. Supper was served at midnight and after it informal dancing was enjoyed until about half past 1 o'clock.

Bringing the Iron Hall Men to Time, Indianapolis, Dec. 20.-State's Attorney Holtzman will get the ex-officers of the late order of the Iron Hall who are under indictorder of the Iron Hall who are under indictment into court as speedily as possible. The state's Atterney has ordered warrants issued for the indicted men, who are Freeman B. Somerby. Amos B. Hosmer, Joseph Giadding, J. Henry Hayes, E. W. Rouse, C. B. Baker, and A. H. Eckerstey. They are indicted for embezzlement, the amount named being \$175,000. They have failed to appear when wanted. The local officials believe that they will have trouble to get the men to this county.

### DON'T HESITATE.

You know the old saving, "he who hesitates is lost," when you know what you want don't hesitate to

DEMAND IT. DEMAND IT.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS don't hesitate to say you want "CARTHER'S" don't hesitate to see that you got "CARTHER'S," and don't hesitate to refuse anothing offered to you as same as 'C A-RTE-R's' or 'just as good as 'C-A-R-TE-R's'" There is nothing so good as 'C A-R-TE-R's." THEY NEVER PAIL Don't hesitate to say so when unitations and frauls

are offered to you.

Don't heritate to demand the primine Castler's LITTLE LIVER PILLS. A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK

HEADACHE. Small Pill Small Dose Small Price